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furnish a disproof of the assumption that such mixed marriages are less fruitful or productive of less vigorous offspring. The fecundity in Berlin is shown to be double as great proportionally from mixed as from pure unions, and in Prussia the ratio is almost 3 to 2.

Chapter three has to deal with the place of the Jews in industrial life. Six tables show the distribution of Christians and Jews in various occupations in Prussia and in Germany and give evidence of a substitution among the Jews of manufacturing and industry in the important place traditionally held by agriculture. Four other tables give figures of the distribution of Jews in large cities; in 1895, over 43 per cent of the Jews in Germany lived in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. In Prussia, in the same year, almost 23 per cent of the Jews lived in Berlin, while over 25 per cent lived in other cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. An interesting comparison is found in the per cent of Jews in Prussia living in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants in 1871 (about 32 per cent) and in 1895 (about 58 per cent).

Chapter four shows in seven tables the school and university culture of Christians and Jews in Prussia. Over one-half of the Jews in the universities in 1895 were engaged in the study of medicine.

Chapter five with two tables on criminality and morality ends the illuminating and suggestive article.

E. H. DAVIS.

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#### TWO IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT CATALOGUES.

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*Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-fifth Congress and of other departments of the government of the United States for the period from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1899, being the "Comprehensive Index" provided for by the Act approved January 12, 1895. Prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington, 1901. 55th Congress, 3d session. House Doc. No. 317. 1069 pp. 4to.*

*Tables of and annotated index to the Congressional series of United States Public Documents. Prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington, 1902. 753 pp. 4to. [L. 8vo.]*

The former volume is a worthy continuation of the noble series of records which have followed and supplemented Dr. J. C. Ames'

*Comprehensive Index*, published in 1894, and with it now cover the entire output of the United States as a publishing concern for precisely a decade, 1889-99. Bibliographically as complete and accurate as human work can be, and admirably arranged and printed, they are an almost never-failing source of satisfaction to the user. The new volume is the fourth, and furnishes at the end useful and revised alphabetical and classified lists, showing their relations to each other, of 383 distinct "governmental authors," *i.e.*, different departments, bureaus, etc., which have issued publications.

Placed beside the above the *Tables of Documents* does not appear to advantage. As its title-page fails to state, but as the preface explains, it is intended to constitute the second part of a new edition of the *Checklist of Public Documents*, and covers the Congressional series of documents of the 15th to the 52d Congresses inclusive only, 1817-93, the period since the documents were first numbered to the beginning of the "*Comprehensive Index*" series of catalogues. It is announced that the first part of the new *Checklist* will cover the documents of the first fourteen Congresses, 1789-1817, and that the third and final part will include publications of Executive departments and offices which have been printed without Congressional document numbers.

The largest part of the volume before us, pp. 111-753, is the alphabetical index, in which the entries are severely brief, and the references, instead of to the Congresses and sessions, are to the serial volume numbers devised by Dr. Ames. This feature will no doubt make the index much more convenient in use than Poore's *Descriptive Catalogue*, which it is obviously intended largely to supersede, provided the misprints and errors in the column of serial numbers are few. Unfortunately a set of rather serious misprints occurs on p. 7 in the preface, where a change in the serial numbers of certain volumes is recommended, and the numbers are printed 1779-82, 1773-78, and 1773-82 when 1479-82, 1473-78, and 1473-82 were apparently intended. This tends to impair confidence in the accuracy of the references. Moreover the great advantage obtained by changing these numbers is not made clear, and the references in the index to the volumes whose serial numbers have been changed will be misleading when sets of the documents are consulted whereon for any reason there has been failure to change the numbers.

L. P. LANE.